THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909. ed at the Post Office at New York as Sec

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. UNDAY, Per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... Postage to foreign countries added.

Class Mall Matter.

ble to THE SUN Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing

ciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of tation, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street surer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W

London office, Effingham House, I Arundel street brand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale is London at the American and Colonial Exchange n street, Regent street, and Daw's Steam y, 17 Green street, Leicester Square.

is office, 33 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily an sy editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near I Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capuch r Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 18, Boulev

per friends who favor us with manuscripts fo estion wish to have rejected articles returne tust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Basis of Cohesion

The main purpose of the Democratic conference which begins at Saratoga today is, in the words of the call, to find basis of cohesion" for Democrats principles upon which the party, so long unfortunately divided, may unite. have good hope of conquering by that union, or at least of deserving victory; whereas defeat and plenty of it is the destiny of which its bickering members have seemed enamoured.

Whatever be the tangible results of the movement for harmony, and whater difficulties lie in the way, it will ve the good wishes not merely of ocrats who have political beliefs and hopes beyond the trough, but of mervative Republicans and indemts. A Democracy formidable a opposition and fit for power is a sary check upon too prosperous and prevalent Republicanism and a condition precedent of sound representative government.

Let us hope that the Democracy may forget resentments and revenges, fortablish "Democratic principles, "vague permanently from Bedlam.

The Price of Patriotism.

For many months we have sought hopefully, eagerly, diligently for an admirer of direct nominations who could tell us in simple, direct and apsystem would actually confer upon man-kind. In seeking an informant we have at last uncovered a philanthropist We quote from the Watertown Re-Union the following inspiring utterance of the Hon. E. ROBERT WILCOX:

"You can say," said Mr. Wilcox, "that I am or direct primaries. I want to see a bill enacted hat will make it cost the politicians \$15 a head to votes in this State. Affairs have got to such pays out \$2 or more for every dollar that he gets are nothing more or less than fumbling out of it. I want to see conditions exist as they transpositions of orginally civilized

It should be added for clarity that the Hon. E. ROBERT WILCOX purposes running for Assembly on an independent

Let us say at the very outset, and we believe that our fellow citizens irreective of party will agree with us, that the Hon. E. ROBERT WILCOX is too modest. On such an issue as the \$15 ents we are confident he could sweep the State. Let him once demonstrate, as doubtless he can without difficulty, lection law under which each vote costs the politician \$15 and we confidently predict its adoption by direct vote. To drive out the foul boss, what is that when it is possible to throw him into insolvency first?

To be sure, we had not understood from Governor Hughes that the purof virtue a per capita tax upon the ernor has said anything of a definite character about increasing the market price of the franchise. But let it be remembered that the Governor has not yet discussed the bill publicly with that degree of detail that is indicated WILCOX of Watertown. When he does dare say the Governor may hasten to reveal an even handsomer profit for the proletariat.

In advance of further discussion. however, we hasten to express our gratstude to the Hon. E. ROBERT WILCOX for damages under the general law apfor what we conceive to be the first fulland frank statement of the purpose of heard much of vague moral redemption, indictment for conspiracy to injure what men wear. restoration of popular sovereignty, and the like. But all this has failed to exblain to us the progress of the movement a prosecution for larceny. or the general character of the champions it has acquired. We understand oth better now. Shall the Puritan be prevented from taking his profit? Not easily, we submit, having listened to the roll call of the direct nominations league.

Is There a Defect in the Law? Reports from three incoming transsengers were allowed to land at this the grosser forms of insult which have rience of tourists lately. This reveals the existence of a defect in the customs laws which a long suffering nation will

It is intolerable to think that those and pleasure excursions leave this at Coney Island. It aptly illustrates terms will settle the question of head-

country to visit Europe should be permitted to return in reasonable comfor

and to land under endurable circumstances. Their disloyal preference for travel abroad deserves the severest rebuke and censure, and these we believed had been adequately provided in the law. This assumption now appears to be without basis in fact, for we are convinced that Collector LOEB is not the man weakly to mitigate the penalties provided by law. He himself has said that his sole purpose and duty is to enforce the statute, and there is no doubt that he intends to do so.

Therefore, if the annoyances that have lately been inflicted on travellers have been lessened, the fault is not to be laid on Mr. LOEB. Congress is to blame, and to Congress we must look for the remedy.

Those Congo Melodies. When LAFCADIO HEARN went to New Orleans in 1880 or 1881 he was inspired by very much the same purpose, though n a much more concentrated form, that nimated Gottschalk in the '50s. He went there to trace to their original sources the Congo melodies and their strange words. He did other things for a living, for then he was very poor. He wrote editorial and other matter for the Times-Democrat: he also translated into English some of the works of THEO-PHILE GAUTIER, PIERRE LOTI, GUY DE MAUPASSANT and other French writers. But the real underlying purpose of his quest was the Congo songs, and that purpose he pursued with silent and deepless energy, unknown to his fine 'society" friends who made much of him and have since talked and written

of him with strange fluency. Hundreds of people knew all about APCADIO HEARN in those days, and they oridled and chattered accordingly, but in the hour of his poverty and enthusiasm he lived among the voodoos, was housed in fact with MARIE LAVAUX, the titular queen, and he studied the weird chants and astounding choruses of the Congos in the hope of locating their primal spring. A quarter of a century or more before him GOTTSCHALK had undertaken the same quest. He was a musical genius, a pianist of the highest order, and into the "Bamboula" and other astonishing arrangements of African" melodies he injected his divine afflatus. HEARN was a poet, a dreamer, a literary genius. He had heard the music that GOTTSCHALK wove into his compositions. He felt, he knew, in his amazing mind, every throb swear devotion to persons, define and and spur of the wild symphonies and antiphonies that enchanted the Bayou and unmeaning patter at present, and St. John and the moonlit Pontchartrain be intelligible, practical, discharged and stirred the souls of students; but he, like GOTTSCHALK, realized at last that there was no Congo music. The strains he heard were barbaric yet familiar; and it came to him, as it had come to all other enlightened investigators previously, that the startling tunes he heard were merely adaptations, more or less ignorant and impressionable, of the French and Spanish songs and luilables the slaves had heard in Hayti Santo Domingo or Louisiana, through the windows of the "big house," and translated according to their capacity into coherent "Congo chants." It is now known that the crooning cradle songs the old negro mammies of New Orleans utter to their little charges-"Le Crocodile," "Les Deux Canards' and a duzen other nursery cadences-

> rausic. There is, in this country at least, no African (or Congo) music. The discordent native chants, to the accompaniment of the tomtom, are not music in any sense of the term. Certainly they are not the inspiration of the beautiful if melancholy music to which the negroes of America have devoted their talents and their instincts. Nothing, of course, will arrest the chase after African music. These, however, are

The Case of the Coney Island Night Riders.

the facts.

Two stablemen at Coney Island have been arrested and held to bail for taking out a racehorse at night without the knowledge or consent of the owner and running the animal so hard as to make it impossible for him to win the race for se of his bill was to make the reward which he was entered the next day. The defendants were on their way back to bosses. We do not recall that the Gov- the stable with the horse when they were taken into custody. The specific charge upon which they were held by the police magistrate was grand larceny and the amount of bail exacted was \$5,000 in each case.

All persons will agree that the act of in the comment of the Hon. E. Robert these stablemen was wrongful and is picturesqueness and beauty by degrees worthy of punishment. It is equally setually get down to the subject we manifest that the law ought not to be designers of styles will look for someis known to lawyers as a conversion and plicable to torts. Whether the offenders are criminally liable is not so clear. personal property, but it may well be doubted whether they are liable to earlier period, color is not to be used

apparent absence of any intent on the rich brown" have been found suited for part of the defendants to make the out of door dress. The waistcoat in horse their own property. At common this discreet addition of color to man's law to make out a case of larceny it was dress is to be of the same hue as the essential to show an intention on the coat, although the material will be silk part of the defendant to deprive the brocade. Encouraging evidence of the owner of his property, not temporarily certain success of this mode is found in but permanently. Thus it has been the generous patronage of a Russian held that where a servant took his mas- Grand Duke who recently ordered atlantic steamships show that their pas- ter's horse away without his knowledge forty waistcoats of this material. In and brought the animal home again, or its animosity to trousers of the preport without being forced to submit to where an escaping slave rode away on vailing cut lay the most radical plans his master's horse for the purpose of of the convention. Again the harmless formed a part of the homecoming expe- escape and left it on the road, he was not but necessary trousers were denounced guilty of larceny. An intention per- as the most inartistic and inconvenient manently to appropriate the property garments designed for men. taken has usually been regarded as an

treatise on American criminal law there substitute for the inartistic trousers. unpatriotic and depraved persons who happens to be a paragraph which is A compromise between the hate of the ander pretence of business engagements peculiarly pat in reference to this case day and the eighteenth century pat-

the precise distinction to which we desire to call attention:

"On the trial of J. L. for stealing a horse the time he took the horse was the criterion o the offence: that if he then meant to appropriate the horse to his own use, by selling or retaining aid in his escape as a runaway slave and did not mean to sell or retain him it was no more that a trespass. In another case it was proved that the defendants took two horses out of the prose having rode them about thirty miles left them at an inn, desiring care to be taken of them and saying that they should return in three hours The defendants were taken on the same day a the distance of fourteen miles from the inn, walk ing in a direction from it: the jury found the defendants guilty, but at the same time found specially that the defendants meant merely t ride the horses the thirty miles and to leave them there, without an intention to return for them of otherwise dispose of them, and ten of the Judges held that this was no felony, as there was no in tention in the prisoners to change the property or to make it their own."

We fear that there is an undue tendency at the present time to pervert the processes of the criminal law in order to accomplish what are deemed to be desirable results. This is an evil which always leads to more harm than good If these Coney Island night riders have really been guilty of any crime they should be punished for it, but the law should not be distorted so as to make them apparently liable for an offence which they have not really committed.

An Able Adjutant-General.

The late HENRY CLARK CORBIN had powerful and loyal friends, and enemies who never ceased to pursue him with charges reflecting upon his ability and character. If he did not live down the charges, in the opinion of his detractors. he disproved them-at least it is only fair to say that the evidence produced in his defence was satisfactory to men of independent judgment. As Adjutant General of the army during the war with Spain his services were invaluable and earned for him the gratitude of the country. It has been said of General CORBIN that he was "a born organizer. Even his enemies admitted that when he was made Adjutant-General in February, 1898, he was the right man in the right place, although they may have had some reason to fear that his influence with President McKINLEY would not be used for their advancement. In a letter which Secretary HAY wrote on June 23, 1903, to Mr. ROOT, then Secretary of War, he said:

" I should like to put on file in the War Depart ment some expression of my high appreciatio of the services of General Consin during the las five years. Especially as a member of the Administration of President McKINLEY I feel that It would be unjust for us to withhold from the record our sense of his faithful and devoted service during the Spanish war, as well as before

On one occasion when he was on the defensive, which was not an uncommon experience with him, General CORBIN said that during a career of more than thirty years in the army he had not been absent from his post of duty more than thirty days. His capacity for work was indeed tremendous, and he had a tremendous task at his desk in the

must be admitted that he was ambitious and showy-certainly he "got on the nerves" of officers of the old school. During his ascendency there was a complaint that he was too much in evidence and had too much to say; he was fond of Presidents, and managed to place himself very close to them; but if he was a politician and a courtier he had the interests of the army at heart and never hesitated to recommend what he thought would be for its welfare, as, for instance, when he urged that the canteen be restored and took the stand that it would be better for the service if subalterns avoided matrimony. As a field officer General CORBIN did not shine as resplendently as he did at the head of an inaugural procession; his achievements were those of the bureau and the board of strategy, and he was one of the best Adjutant-Generals the United States ever had, at a time when it was sorely in need of talents such as he possessed in so large a measure.

Changes in Man's Dress.

It is reassuring to hear that the tailors determined to reform present modes in masculine dress are not to be revolutionary at the outset. They will add It is to the eighteenth century that the perverted in order to punish them in a thing best suited to the needs of those particular manner. There is no doubt who lament the absence of beauty from that their misconduct constitutes what modern men's clothes. The recent convention of the master tailors in London that redress may be had in a civil action decided that fashions at the beginning of the last and the end of the preceding century furnished the best starting point for those who want to restore its the bill by any champion. We have Possibly they may be subject to an former color and grace of outline to

Even in following the fashions of an without control. Only conservative tints Our reason for this suggestion is the like "plum, dark green and blue and a

Naturally short hose of the same pelook to Congress to remedy immediately indispensable element of this crime. riod that suggested the colors for men's on its assembling in its next session. In Professor Wharton's classic dress have been selected as the best

gear. The high felt hat recently revived THE MAURICE KANN PICTURES. by the King of England is to be the best style in headdress, but it will not be always gray, since it will be of a color to harmonize with the suit. Apart

from the attack on the trousers of the day there seems little of the radical in the recommendations of the tailors in council. Certainly there is continence in the color scheme they have selected. It seems drab and faded in comparison with the many hued attire of som young citizens of Manhattan in thes early autumn days.

First the flag is nailed. Then the "lie" is nailed.

Captain S. F. CODY made a magnificent flight a Aldershot this morning. He established a world's record for cross-country flying by covering forty-seven miles in sixty-three minutes.—Despatch from Lordon.

As the early flights of Captain Copy, who is an American, were more amusing to the spectators than gratifying to the Captain, his success at last should teach amateur "sportsmen" that they must serve a long apprenticeship before they can fly with ease and grace. Moreover, the fate of M. LEFREVRE at Juvisy-sur Orge is a warning of the dangers of "aero

Our authors of "best sellers" with thei fleets of yachts and long processions of devil wagons must look with condescend ing pity mingled with contempt upon minor British poet and dramatis who didn't appear at a London hearing on his own bankruptcy because he didn't have money enough to buy a ticket from Brighton. Possibly, however, this author thus appears, and for the first time, as humorist. At any rate, he is most un-fortunate. In these days authorship is steadier trade than tailoring, and its ceipts, provided the practitioner consults the taste of his clients, expeed those of most other men of business. Londoner's fault seems to have been oetry. At present there's "nothing in oetry. No demand; and an old stoe that clutters up the world.

LETTUCE OR SPINACH.

An Anecdote for the Benefit of Dickensite

and Anti-Digkensites, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: that your Rochester critic has had his say ne of the lovers of Dickens have made reply to his criticism, each after his own fashion, perhaps it may be in order to ob-serve that the whole controversy is of precisely the same sort as are all that arise among people who look at the same thing with different eyes, or from different view-points. They are all typified in the old story of the shield, golden on one side In the present case the difference is in

though there is unquestionably a difference to be found in the quality of Dickens numerous books. That he had superlative merit as a writer will always be maintained by some and denied by others. Is it putting the case too strongly to say that those who deny that merit are incapable of appreciating it?

mended to those who wish to test a hearer's sense of humor. It is told of an absentminded man that he took a leaf of lettue from his salad at the dinner table and rubbed it in his hair. The lady who sat should rub lettuce in his hair, and the absent minded one, partially recovering himself, said, "Is that lettuce? I thought it was

I have told this story to scores if not to undreds of people as a test, and in four ases out of five I have been asked what the War Department during the brief war with Spain. There were few hours during the twenty-four when he was not at work, and his advice when called into consultation by the President was sound and courageous.

Perhaps General Corbin was no respecter of any man's fortunes, and it must be admitted that he was pushing. tion has led them to esteem the style of a writer more highly than his appreciation of the humanities. The most of us are not as well acquainted with the Rochester critic as we are with some other critics whom he cites in derogation of Dickens, but it is not unlikely that he, like them, would measure the literary excellence of a book by the precision and elegance of its phrasing rather than by the throughout of the books he prefers; that is, at least commensurate with that which others obtain from reading Dickens—content that he pictures with such marvellous fidelity the grotesque and the pathetic characters we all meet, and tolerant enough to is more his non-conformity with the edicts of classical precision.

New York, September 8.

New York, September 8.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I said to a man the other day: "Isn't comparative. I don't mean genteel, poverty delightful? I am comparatively poor, and so am compelled to hear the truth. Every one is quite blunt with me. I am not in society, and so don't have the supreme felicity of ministering to the caprices of women or listening to their adulations, for a woman rarely sets her cap at a poor man. I don't have to attend idiotic entertainments, where all the o attend idiotic entertainments, where all the men dress aitke, looking like waiters or under-takers, and all the women are undressed aitke as to their arms, necks and shoulders. I don't have to chatter, grimace, dance, eat and drink till 3 o'clock in the morning. No woman would ever condescend to break my heart, and I have lots of friends—my books. Now what's your

My friend, who was a lawyer, answered forcibly that I was an ass. He spoke most freely, and did not even charge a fee for his opinion. I wonder PHILOSOPHER.

Courtesy and the Cup. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a matter of fact, at the request of her late Majesty Queen Victoria rules were waived to allow the Am to compete. That is history. Is Hancock, N. Y. on the map? Again I say, as I had occasion to remark, are we a friendly nation?

BRITISHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seem like a wicked waste of time to reply to "thirty cent" Hazael of Hancock, but I suppose he wants to advertise the fact that he has money. Any man who will write in such disparaging terms of Sir Thomas Lipton, the gallant owner of the

NEW YORK, September 8.

John C. Calhoun's Spelling. From the Newberry Observer.

Here are some specimens of his spelling, picked in running through his correspondence; neno-lations, superintendancy, appearant, alude, indisclusibly, speret, merical, conspericy, sepera-tion. The following occurred in a single lette written by him: Syable, inteligence, permitted wellfare, occured, catalouge, simenaries. These also occur in one letter: "Except of my thanks,

His Own, His Native Burg. To the Editor of The Sun-Sie: Brooklynite; Peary, Brooklynite. May I have the courtesy of your columns to innounce that I now am proud to say that I was inpounce that I now a once born in Brooklyn UPPER MONTGLAIR, N. J., September 8

Searchers at the Pier. Knicker-What will you do the next time eturn from abroad? Bocker-Fill my pockets with crabs. The Real Ruler.

Tired of hotels, she begged a house of him: He with good nature let her have her whim, And now she cries: "This pretty wedded bills is! Why, I'm the servant—cook's the real missis!"

From the London Daity Telegraph.
When the Rodolphe Kann collection was bought en bloo in Paris two years ago a few of the cognoscenti in the art world asked each other what might happen to the treasures housed next door in the Avenue d'Iena, belonging to the late owner's brother Maurice Kann collection, it is true, has no and Messrs. Duveen Brothers have con cluded the purchase, at half a million ster-ling, of four Rembrandts, three portraits Ruisdael, "the truest poet-painter of all the Dutch landscapists," to use the words of our art critic; a Cuyp with a long words. of British possession, a portrait of a typical Englishwoman of the eighteenth century by Reynolds, and eight panels executed by er retreat in the chateau of Crecy.

Accompanying these are the spoils of falence of Gubbio and Urbino, Deruta and Castel Durante; Limoges ewers, dishes and plaques, including the oval portrai of Louis de Gonzague, Duke of Nevers by Leonard Limousin, similar to those in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the uvre; a few irreproachable groups of old Dreeden; a marble bust of the Duc de Medici by Donatello, and a glittering array of boftes and étuis, relics of the old noble hat would take a tumbrel to hold them.

The four Rembrandts are well known to

The four Rembrandts are well known to connoisseurs and students, the largest portrait being "The Auctioneer," 47 by 33% inches, once in the d'Ivrea collection, Genoa, and afterward in the Von Lissingen at Vienna; the J. W. Wilson of Paris and Wilbrenninck of The Hague. The commissairs priesur is depicted holding in both hands a pile of papers (like the manuscript sheets of a Christie's catalogue), and in this connection it is melancholy to remember that the pic-ture was painted in 1868, the year in which the collection of the bankrupt Rembrand was sold for the beggarly sum of 5,000 guilders. The pair known as "The Man With a Magnifying Glass" and "The Woman With a Red Pink, "each 36% by 20 inches, were long in the possession of the d'Oultremon family at Brussels. Dr. Bode, the accepted family at Brussels. Dr. Bode, the accepted authority on the works of the master, places these in the 1662-65 period, and describes that of the woman thus: "The woman with the pink with her dreamy eyes and sympathetically thoughtful expression, in the aplendor of luminous red, the masterly modelling of her face, her magnificent parure of pearls and diamonds, the ful warm light concentrated on her head, but casting magical reflections into the surrounding shadow, may be fairly called one of the most beautiful of Rembrandt's female ortraits." This picture once belonged to ortraita brother Maurice. Privileged visitors emember that on special occasions one brother would oblige the other by having door of communication opened, permitting guests to pass from one collection to the other. The fourth Rembrandt is the "Pil-grim at Prayer," 35% by 30% inches, differing radically, according to Dr. Bode, from Rem-brandt's other studies of monks, and formring "a magnificent study of character."
This was formerly in the Mackenzie collection, Kintore, subsequently passing to that of Sir Charles Robinson, and later to the

Weber collection, Hamburg. Until 1885 there is no record of a portrai by Frans Hals being considered worth change since then, and the painter who was is full share of appreciation. Health; and vigorous old age is the theme of the "Portrait of a Burgomaster," once in the Lord Arundel of Wardour collection Painted in 1628, the portrait shows a man of affairs, bareheaded, with mustach affairs, bareheaded, with interactic and goatee, dressed in rich black velvet, a large white frilled collar around the neck, a pair resting on the back of a chair. The Hais "Dutch Nobleman," so called, in the Cassel Gallery might well be a younger portrait of this sturdy civic dignitary. In 1850 there was a picture dealer in the Strand named Forrest. Among his stock was a portrait of a man wearing a large, broad brimmed black hat over fair curly hair that reached his large white collar. On the right of the canvas, 27% inches by 33 inches, was a painted hands are crossed, and in the left is a hand

kerchief.
The late Mr. Maurice Kann owned nine works by Cuyp of admitted excellence and one he prized was the summer morning scene, showing horsemen in a hilly land-scape, 40 inches by 63 inches, bought from Count Boni de Castellane's collection. Mr. Charles Werthelmer sold it to the Count, having lent it to the Burlington House exhibition in 1894. Mr. Joseph Bond, a former owner, lent it also in 1872. When he bought it in the Higginson sale, 1860, for 1,500 guineas, he had the distinction of paying the highest price for a Cuyp their attained at auction. It was in the previous Higginson sale, 1846, that the Marquis o Hertford paid the then surprising sum of £3,018 for Murillo's "Adoration of the Shep-

Times and prices have altered since then.
The brothers Kann were much under the spell of Jacob van Ruisdael, and Maurice owned as many as thirteen examples, of which two now depart. There is a consensus of opinion nowadays about the poetic genius of the artist, who died in an Almshouse (Hala left his widow as a charge on the poor rate), unappreciated by his contemporaries and for many years after-ward. The blindness to Ruisdael's merits is well illustrated by the sale history of "The Storm at Sea," for which the Marquis of Lansdowne of the time paid £525 in 1829 at Lord Liverpool's sale. In 1766 the Syder-velt price of this was only £19; in the Braam camp sale, 1771, £25; in the Paillot dispersal camp saie, 1771, 223; in the raillot dispersar, 1802, £58; to rise to £360 when Mr. Smith bought it from the Marquis Rialva in 1816. The chief Ruisdael in the Kann collection is a much more peaceful scene, being a transcript of the undulating cornfields in the full flush of sunlight, a veritable "coup de solell" from a sky of extraordinary al-titude of canvas. The former home of this picture has long vexed the students of Ruisdael, and they have had to be content with vague reference to a collection of some "Comte de Colbert." The writer of this brief notice, after much research, suggests a more tangible clue. Just fifty years ago European collectors raced to Hanover attracted by the announcement of a sale in which were to be offered some "splendid Ruisdaels. The cause of the sale was paternally pathetic. Count Andreas Stol-berg had long before espoused the daughter of Count Brabresk of Söder, and the union of Count Bradresk of Soder, and the union was blessed with eleven daughters. To endew them with portions he decided to sell the family pictures, among which were three large Ruisdaels. Sir Charles Eastlake, the director of the National Gallery, was present at the sale, and amid the cheers of a few countrymen of "England forever! won the two waterfall subjects at 14,86 thalers, or about £2,257, for the pair, a great thelers, or about £2,257, for the pair, a great sum, indeed, in those days. There is reason to believe that, grimy with the dust of are, this Kann "Champs de Bie" slipped through comparatively unobserved. The second Ruisdael is a fresh view of Amsterdam quay, with shipping in full sail and silvery cloud above in an asure sky. This came from the Beurnonville collection, the source of one of the Hais portraits, already mentioned.
As for the Reynolds portrait, it is the gay
presentment of that Lady Elizabeth Taylor whose husband was prominent in Ja-maica affairs in the eighteenth century maica affairs in the eighteenth century. The canvas shows an attractive woman picturesquely attired. Three white ostrich feathers adorn a tall white hat with a pale blue ribbon cockade. Her white dress helps the cool scheme, and her powdered hair falls in ringlets over the left Visitors to the Kann house in the Ave

missis. d'Ispa will recall the striking effect of the

reproducing the scheme at the Pompadour's chateau at Creey in Beauce. This was the home which the royal favorite desired to make more spiendid than her retreat at Bellevue, according to Pierre de Nolhac. Boucher was therefore commissioned to beautify her boudoir, and the master of Fragonard designed eight panels depicting the arts and sciences, symbolized by little children at play with ponderous accessories. Set on a groundwork of afabeaque, the centre medallions are treated as miniature pictures, the dominant note of the compositions being a soft blue haze. These trifles, light as ally, remained at Creey from their installation in 1751 until 1880, when they installation in 1751 until 1880, when they ed into the possession of Lord Pem-e on the demolition of the chateau.

passed into the possession of Lord Pet broke on the demolition of the château. Such is a succinct summary of the trea ures which are typical of collections form nowadays when copious funds are backed by scientific connoisseurship. The chief specimens of majolica and enamels were once in the Spitzer and Seillière collections, and students will note especially the Medio marble bust, the work of the great fifteenth century Italian Donatello. Even the Ro-dolphe Kann collection could not boast a marble by Donatello, the "Infant St. John" being ascribed to his pupil Desiderio da

DIRECT PRIMARIES. General Pallure of the Great Miracul

From the Indian spoits Star.

No small part of the discontent to which direct primaries have given rise in this and other States is due to failure of expectation other States is due to failure of expectation that those who have been skilful and effective in politics hitherto would be set aside for those who have had to fill up the background. Men who persuade themselves readily what the voters ought to do are always offended and mortified that the prizes of politics so often go to those who study and work at the game when the rest of the world is asleep or at play.

No political system can ever be devised under which the week shall rule the strong, the fit politely make way for the unfit, the occasional and blundering entrant into

occasional and blundering entrant into politics lord it over him who makes it the object of his ceaseless toil. Therefore it that when men see the party organization still in the hands of party managers instead of mugwumps, independents and non-parti-sane they feel that the direct primary sys-

tem has somehow failed to do its work.

We are a credulous people and strong! incline to the notion that if we can get some law or other on the statute books great and beneficent changes will thereby have been wrought in the characters of men, of institutions, of society. It has strike the rock of direct nominations fection would gush forth. The belief in miracles persists, but finds little confirmation in politics. Men make systems; sys tems do not make men.

Dead Already.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean The New York investigators are said to feel somewhat disappointed because the opponents of the direct primary have not hastened to come forward to testify. They must remember that we are net, in Illinois, in the situation of Wisconsin. We have got rid of the direct primary as a compulsory nethod. We are free to use it or not, a locally desirable and convenient, according to the different circumstances of communities. Many of us see no need of killing a corpse. In our gladness that freedom and our parties many of us are, perhaps un-wisely, content to let the direct primary be judged by the poor showing made for it by its professed friends.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. Judge Rinaker of the Cook County Court gave some interesting and valuable information to the New York primary investigation ommittee.

By reason of his office the Judge is at the

head of the election machinery of Cook county and during his official life has had to do with four different primary laws. His opinion is judicial rather than partisan.

The Judge makes this criticism of th

three bulls' heads. This is for the man who has made his reputation the second Hals, and it is a pendant to the but it is a bad thing for the young man who third portrait, that of a comely woman of may be equally honest and capable but has thirty-five, painted in 1844, in white muslin had no chance to make a name for himself."

The first criticism of the Judge empha-sizes one of the dangers of the direct pri Utterly unfit and unworthy men stand a good chance of getting on the ticket through the ignorance of the voter. This has happened not infrequently.

The Whole Story.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Wherever the direct primary is used-Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, California, Oregon and elsewhere—it disrupts party, defeats majority will, gives obstructive power to minorities, keeps best men from seeking office, fills politics with fraud and perjury, and affords new opportunities for osses and tricksters.

The Entente Cordiale at Marbiehead.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

The racing at Marbiehead was primarily a matter of sport. It would be a perversion of the facts to say that sport was not the fundamental consideration. The whole affair would lose its value if the true sportsmanly intention was not considered the essential factor. But these races, so high brought into friendly competition the considered the essential factor. But these races, which brought into friendly competition the yachtsmen of our land and or Germany, are significant in another sepect. The meeting gave a welcome opportunity for expression of the friendship of the two nations whose representatives contended in amicable rivalry. In view of the keen enthusiasm in this country for everythms, connected with sport, it is certain that the of the keen enthusiasm in this country for every-thing connected with sport, it is certain that the American people followed with genuine interest every phase of this competition, a demonstration of the friendship of the German people and our people. Thus the international regatts of son-der class boats in the waters of Marbichead ac-quires a significance far outranging its original intention.

To Proserve Walt Whitman's Birthplace. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ne: I will con-ribute \$50 toward the purchase and preservation of Walt Whitman's birthplace as suggested by NEW YORK, September 8. D. C. S.

An Up to Date Classic. I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born.
It had a red faced janitor
Whose eyes spake sullen scorn.
Who every time I passed him by
Returning from the street.
Said vitriolic things about
The stud noon we feet

The mud upon my feet. I remember, I remember. The fist across the ball,

Where dwelt a crusty bachelor Who'd curse me when I'd squall: And in the suites below us dwel A score of snooping plagues Who rified our dumbwaiter of Innumerable eggs.

I remember, I remember.
The folks who lived above
On whom my patient parents looked
With anything but love. ne mother played the violin. The son the orguinette, While pater practised night and day Upon a bress cornet.

I remember, I remember,
The things my daddy said
The day the brand new talkerphone
Was started overhead;
And how my mother wept about
The whole deprayed kibosh
When those who lived next door us stole
Three-quarters of our wash.

I remember, I remember, The boys across the way Who used to punch me on the nose

At least three times a day—
It may be childish ignorance,
It may be I'm obtuse,
But when I think of these old days I hate them like the deuce!

HORACE DODD GASTER

OUR SHRUNKEN EXPORT TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8,-The decline in our foreign sales may be accounted for by quite a number of theories, but no explanation yet advanced is altogether satisfactory. The evident return of prosperity in this country is not reflected in our shipments to other lands. It appears in our imports, although our purchases during the fiscal year 1909 were below those of 1907 on a basis of values. It is fair to assume that on a basis of quantity imported the difference would be less marked. It would be almost an impossible task to deten that point, but the records for 1909 show that, measured in quantities, imports exceeded those of 1907 in articles so important as cocca, coffee, copper, jute, hemp, goatskins, hides of cattle, india rubber, lead, rice, raw silk and raw wool On a basis of 1907 prices it is probable that the imports of last year were not far

from those of 1907, the record year. export record, but there are many inportant items on the list showing decime in quantity shipped, and it does not seem possible to account for more than a frac-tion of the decline on the score of lower prices. It is apparent that trade revival neighbors and customers than in reaching this country. The record of the last four

| Imports, | Exports. Thus our exports, although larger in

1909 than they were in any year prior to 1906, are less than during any o.' the three years immediately preceding, while im-ports take second place on the entire record. The excess of exports, or trade balance, is less than that of any year since 1897. The export trade movement of 1909 in comparison with that of 1907 shows a decline of \$152,080,000 in sales to Europe, \$40,000,000 in sales to North America. \$6,000,000 in sales to South America. \$20,000,000 to Asia and Oceania, and a small gain in seles to Africa. In our transatlantic trade the notable shrinkage is in our business with England, where 1909 shows a decline in comparison with 1907 of \$88,000,000. Sales to Germany. which are nearly one-half as large as our sales to Great Britain, show a decline of \$21,000,000. France, buying \$113,000,000 in 1907, bought \$108,000,000 in 1909. Sales to Canada show a drop of 11 per cent.. and sales to Mexico a drop of 25 per cent. Sales to South America dropped 7 per cent., to Cuba 11 per cent., to China 25

per cent., and to Japan 31 per cent. merchandise classification the de cline appears fairly distributed, with about \$75,000,000 in the account of food materials, \$72,000,000 in raw materials. and \$69,000,000 in manufactured and partly manufactured goods. The trade record of the current calendar year is particularly had. For the preceding five years the first seven months of the year have shown a favorable "balance of trade averaging \$230,000,000. The balance for those months of the present year is \$67,000,one. The months of June and July show an excess of imports, a very unusual experience.

There is nothing alarming in all this but it certainly suggests the eminent desirability of more systematic effort to find and hold a larger foreign market for our products, particularly the products of our mills and factories.

THE AUTOMOBILE SPELL.

It Impairs a Driver's Judgment of Sp TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

is an interesting point in connection with the daily record of automobile murders and suicides (no more, no less), the almost universal statement by owner or driver that the car was running at moderate speed, not

Now it is safe to say that in nine cases out and that too high speed is the cause of most disasters. While some are occasioned by incompetence and lack of experience, a few are attributable to drink. That citizens as to speed leads me to believe that habitual motoring perverts and deadens the judg-ment of speed and destroys the power to

A friend of the writer a short time ago rode in a car which its owner assured him was driven with moderation and caution. The car came down the private avenue to the gate at a pace between twelve and fif-teen miles and hour, probably very near the latter. At the gate a sharp turn to the right led onto the highway, the view of which was concealed. The car took this sharp, blind turn with no reduction of speed and with no horn, and the speed was such that to make the turn it was necessary to swing out clear to the extreme left side of the highway, where the chauffeur had no business to be.

where the chauffeur had no business to be. Had another motor car or carriage been coming along at this point a smashup would have been inevitable, yet doubtless the owner saw no recklessness in his chauffeur's work.

That is where the curse of motoring lies, in the absolute failure to realize what constitutes speed and what the term safety means. This sort of driving is permitted every day, but it is hard to see why the law permits men to commit murder or suicide in extreme cases without taking decided ateps to put a stop to it. Sorrow is expressed by many, but by no means all, over these calamittes; a little talk ensues, and the matter is dropped till the next day's newspaper tells of other disasters.

How long this thing is to be allowed to go on heaven only knows. Man seems to take no step to check it. Many a lesser crime is severely punished, but this epidemic is allowed to work ruin without the application of any curative.

Boston, September 7. F. S. Strunger

Boston, September 7. F. S. Sturgis.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: 1 have re-ferred to two old English dictionaries, Oglivie and Barclay, and the former says "cockney" is probably derived from Latin "coquina," a kitchen, probably derived from Latin "coquina," a kitches, or "coquino," to cook. The definition is: "1. A native of London [by way of contempt]. 2. An ative of London by way or contempt.

feminate, ignorant, despicable citizen."

Barciay defines it thus: "A person born in condon; a word of contempt. Figuratively, any condon; a word of contempt. In a person of inexperienced offensive, luxurious, ignorant or inexper person dwelling in a city." W. Frnw Arlington, N. J., September 8. W. FENWIG

Away in the Ewigkeit. Away in the Ewig keit.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: What has become of municipal ownership of public utilities? Have the "bighbrows" abandoned that grand doctrine? Must "progress" be checked, must "advancement" be chocked, must "enlightenment" be quenched? Must the Dark Ages come again, and must mankind be abject slaves?

NEW YORK, September 8. P. J. Millers.

A Good Word for the New York Custom

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Permit me to say a good word for the customs people. I have just, arrived on the Carmania and they treated me with the utmost courtesy. You hear so much of the other side of the story it is only fair to say a good word for them when it is due.

New York September 7. S. W. CLATTON.

Her Return. Sweet Geraldine has just come back From regions out past Hackenseets Her heart is full of bill and coo, Her face is full of freckles too: Her thoughts they are all full of man, Her slender arms are full of tan. Her hair is full of drug store gold. Her hair is full of drug store gold. Her nose and head are full of cold. Her brand new dress sult-case, by goaht is full of clothes for Ma to wash.